



## INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION PUBLISHED UNDER THE PATENT COOPERATION TREATY (PCT)

(51) International Patent Classification <sup>5</sup> :  A61F 5/14	A1	(11) International Publication Number:      WO 92/19191  (43) International Publication Date:      12 November 1992 (12.11.92)
<p>(21) International Application Number:      PCT/AU91/00185</p> <p>(22) International Filing Date:      30 April 1991 (30.04.91)</p> <p>(71) Applicant (<i>for all designated States except US</i>): WINPAL PTY. LTD. [AU/AU]; 27 Monro Avenue, Kirrawee, NSW 2232 (AU).</p> <p>(72) Inventor; and (75) Inventor/Applicant (<i>for US only</i>) : VASYLI, Phillip, John [AU/AU]; 27 Monro Avenue, Kirrawee, NSW 2232 (AU).</p> <p>(74) Agent: WATERMARK; Level 4, Amory Gardens, 2 Cavill Avenue, Ashfield, NSW 2131 (AU).</p> <p>(81) Designated States: AT (European patent), AU, BE (European patent), CA, CH (European patent), DE (European patent), DK (European patent), ES (European patent), FR (European patent), GB (European patent), GR (European patent), IT (European patent), JP, LU (European patent), NL (European patent), SE (European patent), US.</p>		<p>Published <i>With international search report.</i></p>
<p>(54) Title: ORTHOTIC DEVICE</p> <div data-bbox="365 1354 1372 1585"> </div> <p>(57) Abstract</p> <p>A contoured, pre-molded and heat moldable orthotic device (1), ideally of about three-quarters of the length of the boot or shoe in which it is to be worn, has a 4° rear foot varus angle or wedge with an integrally-formed heel cup (3), a longitudinally-extending arch "raise" (4), a metatarsal "raise" (5) and a spongy shock-absorbing insert (6). The device is intended to be purchased "off-the-shelf", for the relief of generalized and relatively minor common biomechanical foot problems.</p>		

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ORTHOTIC DEVICETECHNICAL FIELD

This invention relates to orthotic devices and more particularly to such a device which may be purchased through retail outlets and which may provide the purchaser with an inexpensive product well able to remedy common biomechanical problems relating to the foot.

BACKGROUND ART

In the specification of Patent Cooperation Treaty application no. PCT/AU90/00543 filed on November 9, 1990 there is described and illustrated an orthotic device able to be molded to a patient's foot, "in-situ" in an article of footwear, to give support to, and to control, the osseous structures of the foot. It is envisaged that such devices would be molded and fitted by a medical practitioner, an orthopaedic surgeon or, at least, a specialist technician. By way of contrast, the device of the present invention is adapted to be purchased and installed by the layman; as may aptly be said, the device in accordance with application no. PCT/AU90/00543 is a specialized "correcting device" while the present invention is an orthotic device for general use and having generalized correcting qualities.

Other than the above-mentioned moldable, or molded, orthotic devices, so-called "arch-supporters" are known, ranging from simple contoured insoles to costly structures integrally incorporated into made-to-order orthopaedic footwear.

Orthopaedic footwear apart, the known insertable insole devices usually overlies the whole of the upper surface of the liner of the shoe sole, thus requiring the existence of an extensive range of lengths, widths and even shapes - for example, the court-fit shape in women's dress shoes. These known insoles are sold "off the shelf", as a rule, and provide but indifferent biomechanical control or, if they are fitted to the patient's shoe, the fitting and adjustment time may be quite long. They rarely provide satisfactory biomechanical

control for, and control of, the osseous structures of the foot and are often made of unyielding materials such as hard plastic or carbon fibre; on the other hand, many resilient molded insoles merely function as shock absorbers.

5 "Full length" orthotic devices are disclosed in such U.S. patents as no. 3,895,405 (EDWARDS); no. 3,782,390 (JOHNSON); no. 2,760,281 (COSIN) and no. 2,409,594 (SHERMAN), while nos. 4,674,204; 4,232,457; 3,825,017 and 4,522,777; to 10 SULLIVAN, MOSHER, SCRIMA and PETERSON respectively disclose various orthotic insoles having spongy or foam layers.

In U.S. patent no. 2,401,514 (SCHOLL) the inventive concept is a strip of fabric 15 applied to the underside of a thermoplastic resin arch support to prevent it from sliding and squeaking when worn inside a shoe; U.S. patent no. 4,517,981 20 (SANTOPIETRO) relates to a substantially flat, three-quarter length orthotic device having no longitudinal arch "raise" or metatarsal "raise". U.S. patent no. 4,823,420 (BARTNECK) discloses a contour molded insole, including several layers of material; it is apparently somewhat less than three-quarter 25 length and it is arbitrarily cut off in a straight transverse front edge provided with no metatarsal "raise".

Other specifications of interest are U.S. patent nos. 2,653,396 (GOTTLIEB); 3,068,872 (BRODY); 3,121,431 (ROSENHAFT); 3,309,797 (POATIS); 4,216,778 (WEISS); 4,268,980 30 (GDAS); 4,346,525 (LARSEN); 4,364,188 (TURNER); 4,463,761 (POIS); 4,520,581 (IRWIN); 4,530,173 (GESINSKY); 4,557,060 (KAWASHIMA); 4,563,787 (DREW); 4,674,201 (WEISS); 4,702,255 (SCHENKI); 4,756,096 (MAYER); 4,791,736 (PHILLIPS) and 4,868,945 (DE VETTIGNIS).

30 U.S. patent no. 3,859,740 (KEMP) discloses a "cushion pad for heel spurs" consisting of three layers and an insert, and no. 486,993 (GRUMBINE) described and illustrates, in a second embodiment of the invention, a "rigid unitary contoured supportive plastic shell" including a lateral 35 cut-away portion.

#### DISCLOSURE OF INVENTION

It is therefore an object of the present invention to overcome or, at the very least, to mitigate those disadvantages and shortcomings which will be perceived as being inherent in the above and other prior art documents by the provision of a contoured moldable orthotic device adapted to be inserted into an article of footwear so as to overlie at least a part of the upper surface of a sole thereof, to thereby give support to, and to control, the osseous structures of the foot; said orthotic device being formed with an integrally-molded heel cup, a longitudinal arch raise, a varus post angled at about 4° and a metatarsal raise for aligning the heads of the second, third and fourth metatarsals; the said heel cup incorporating a low-density sponge-like, shock-absorbing insert adapted to underlie that area of a patient's foot which is beneath the heel bone, to thereby cushion the foot throughout the heel strike thereof.

Ideally, the shock-absorbing insert includes an integral "shock dot" portion - preferably this insert is formed from 30 - 50 kg/M<sup>3</sup> density polyurethane foam - adapted to cushion that part of a said patient's foot which lies directly beneath a heel spur or calcaneus of the foot; the remainder of the device being formed from ethyl vinyl acetate of 150 - 350 kg/M<sup>3</sup> density, and ideally of 220 kg/M<sup>3</sup> density. Advantageously, the upper surface of the inventive device may well be covered with a fabric-like outer "skin".

Ideally, the width of the moldable orthotic device is that distance from the lateral aspect of the head of the fifth metatarsal to the longitudinal bisection of the first and second metatarsals; the arrangement being such that the shaft of the first metatarsal is able to plantarflex during the propulsive phase of a said patient's foot. The outer edge of the device may well be laterally cut away, to improve the fitting qualities of the device into the shoe.

The terms "raise", "plantarflex" and "varus post" are well understood by those familiar with the field of orthotic devices.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

In order that a better understanding of the present invention may be gained, hereinafter will be described preferred embodiments thereof, by way of example only and with reference to the accompanying drawings in which:-

Figure 1 is a bottom plan view of a device in accordance with the present invention; for a right foot;

Figure 2 is a top plan view thereof;

Figure 3 shows the right or outer side of the device;

Figure 4 shows the left or inner side; and

Figure 5 is a schematic representation of a cross-section taken along line V-V of Figure 1, to an enlarged scale.

Throughout the drawings, like integers are referenced by the same numeral and, throughout the specification, the adjective "orthotic" is used to qualify "device", instead of the alternative "orthodic", "orthopodic" or "orthopaedic".

BEST MODE FOR CARRYING OUT THE INVENTION

The drawings illustrate a moldable, pre-made orthotic device, generally referenced 1, and comprising, inter-alia, a main part 2 which may well be of such a material as ethyl vinyl acetate (E.V.A.) having a density in the range 150 - 350 kg/M<sup>3</sup> durometer. The specifications of 'top-of-the-range' E.V.A. and the preferred 220 kg/M<sup>3</sup> E.V.A. are as in the following table:-

<u>PROPERTY &amp; TEST METHOD</u>	<u>UNITS</u>	<u>"E.V.A."</u>	<u>"E.V.A."</u>
DENSITY	Kg/M <sup>3</sup>	350	220
30 HARDNESS (jis type C)	-	74	57
WATER ABSORPTION			
(jis K6767)	gms/cm <sup>3</sup>	<0.002	<0.002
THERMAL CONDUCTIVITY	W/M°C.	0.064	0.055
(astm 578)			
OPERATING TEMPERATURE	Min °C	-70°C	-70°C
	Max °C	70°C	70°C

	TENSILE STRENGTH	MPa	3.0	2.0
	(jis K6767)			
	TEAR STRENGTH	N/Cm	170	120
	(jis K6767)			
5	ELONGATION AT BREAK	%	250-300	250-300
	(jis K6767)			
	COMPRESSION SET	%	< 5	< 5
	COMPRESSION DEFLECTION	KPa	950	240
	(astm d3575)			

The orthotic device according to the invention is manufactured on a template cast to fit a variety of foot/shoe shapes and sizes. Sizes particularly envisaged are: childrens' sizes; extra small; small, medium; large and extra large, all in regular and wide fittings.

Each orthotic device 1, is formed from a positive cast based on that same configuration as known rigid orthoses usually are. The length of the device is ideally three-quarters of the length of the inside of the article of footwear in which it is to be placed, so as to underlie the heel bone, or os calcis, those bones between the phalangeal bones and the seven tarsal bones that articulate the foot.

Each orthotic device 1 is formed with an integrally-molded heel cup 3, a longitudinal arch 'raise' 4 and a metatarsal 'raise' 5 for the purpose of aligning the heads of the second, third and fourth metatarsals. A 4°-angled (or thereabouts) rear foot post - that is to say, a so-called 'varus post' - is in-built to allow for leg curvature and to prevent excess pronation.

The main part 2 of orthotic device 1 is formed with a recess in the integral heel cup 3 to receive a low-density sponge-like, shock-absorbing insert 6 which is adapted to underlie that area of a patient's foot directly beneath the heel bone or os calcis, so as to cushion the foot throughout its 'heel strike' - in other words, to absorb shock during the full heel contact phase and to be functional therethrough.

It is noteworthy that the prior art devices tend to

provide cushioning at the middle and ends only of heel contact area. Advantageously, shock-absorbing insert 6 is formed from polyurethane foam material having a density in the range 30 - 50 kg/M<sup>3</sup>.

5           The shock-absorbing insert 6 of each orthotic device in accordance with the present invention ideally includes an integral portion 7 which is adapted to cushion that part of a patient's foot which lies immediately beneath a heel spur, or calcaneus, thereof when such a condition is present.  
10   Such a portion 7 may appositely be termed a "shock dot", or "shock spot". The cushioned area may extend either fully or partially through the full thickness of the orthotic device. Advantageously, the upper surface of the inventive orthotic device may be covered, or sheathed, with a fabric-like outer  
15 "skin" - as referenced 8 in Figure 5.

It should be noted that Figure 5 is schematic in that it shows edges 9 of insert 6 as being visible when the device is sectioned, refer to Figure 1.

20           The width of the inventive orthotic device ideally is from the lateral aspect of the fifth metatarsal bone's head to the longitudinal bisection of the first and second metatarsals. This arrangement permits the shaft of the first metatarsal bone to "plantarflex" during the propulsive phase - that is to say, during walking or running.

25           Main part 2 of the orthotic device of the present invention may be manufactured by press-molding ethyl vinyl acetate (E.V.A.) and shaping by the use of grinding machinery; however, it is contemplated that a long-term production process will combine in-house "cad/cam" manufacturing procedures with  
30 possible utilization of industrial molding techniques. The recess in integral heel cup 3 may then be infilled with the 30 - 50 kg/M<sup>3</sup> material, to the appropriate level, to form shock-absorbing insert 6. Alternatively, E.V.A. may be  
35 injection-molded into the mold so as to fill all but the last part and then the remaining part may be filled with the 30 - 50 kg/M<sup>3</sup> foam polyurethane.

The pre-molded orthotic device 1 will have a slight tendency to mold itself to contours of the wearer's foot under the influence of body heat and wear, particularly if its density is less than about  $220 \text{ kg/M}^3$ .

5 While a substantially three-quarter length inventive orthotic device has been described and illustrated, it is nevertheless envisaged that half- and full-length devices may well be provided as necessary or desired.

#### INDUSTRIAL APPLICABILITY

10 The present invention offers several distinct advantages over and above the prior art devices:- greater control of the osseous structures of the foot due to the premolded configuration, with additional control available for customising from the heat moldable properties of the E.V.A.  
15 material used; greater and more accurate rearfoot control from the  $4^\circ$  rearfoot varus angle or wedge, which helps to prevent over pronation during function, along with the solid high molded heel cup, all designed for greater calcaneal support; integrated cushioning "shock dot"; correctly contoured for  
20 metatarsal alignment, longitudinal arch alignment lateral arch alignment and sagittal calcaneal alignment; greater stability due to the basic solidity of E.V.A. and to the wide surface rear foot area; in-built varus post.

25 Tests have shown that the inventive inexpensive orthotic device is well able to provide a remedy for common biomechanical problems relating to the foot as listed hereinafter:- heel spurs; plantar fasciitis; metatarsalgia" claw toes; calcaneal apophysitis; archilles tendonitis; shin splints; excess pronation; patella tracking malfunctions;  
30 flat feet.

From the abovegoing, it will be appreciated by those skilled in the art that numerous variations and modifications may be made to the invention without materially departing from the spirit and scope thereof, as set out in the  
35 following Claims.

CLAIMS

1. A contoured moldable orthotic device adapted to be inserted into an article of footwear so as to overlie at least a part of the upper surface of a sole thereof, to thereby give support to, and to control, the osseous structures of the foot; said orthotic device having a premolded configuration but adapted to be further moldable insitu, said orthotic device being formed with an integrally-molded heel cup, a longitudinal arch raise, a varus post angled at about 4° and a metatarsal raise for aligning the heads of the second, third and fourth metatarsals; the said heel cup incorporating a low-density sponge-like, shock-absorbing insert adapted to underlie that area of a patient's foot which is beneath the heel bone, to thereby cushion the foot throughout the heel strike thereof.

2. A moldable orthotic device as claimed in Claim 1, wherein said shock-absorbing insert includes an integral "shock dot" portion adapted to cushion that part of a said patient's foot which lies immediately beneath a heel spur, or calcaneus, thereof.

3. A moldable orthotic device as claimed in Claim 2, wherein the said "shock dot" portion extends either partially or fully through the full thickness of the moldable orthotic device.

4. A moldable orthotic device as claimed in Claim 1 or Claim 2, wherein the width of said molded orthotic device is the distance between the lateral aspect of the head of the fifth metatarsal and the longitudinal bisection of the first and second metatarsal; the arrangement being such that the shaft of the first metatarsal is able to plantarflex during the propulsive phase of a said patient's foot.

5. A moldable orthotic device as claimed in Claim 1 or

Claim 2, wherein the upper surface of said device is sheathed in a fabric-like outer skin.

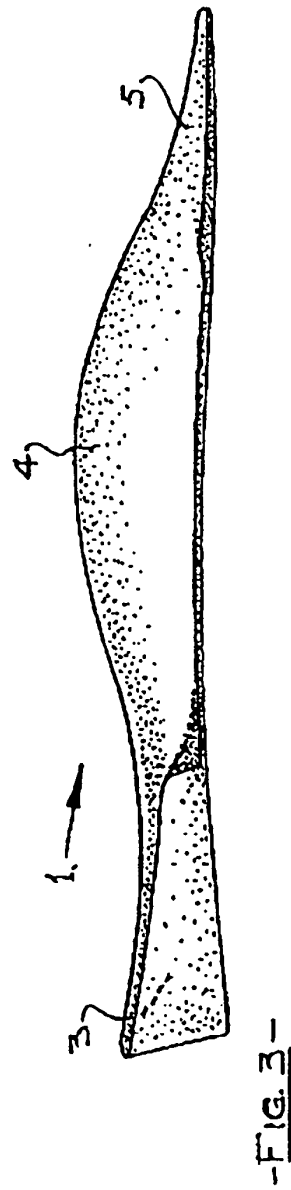
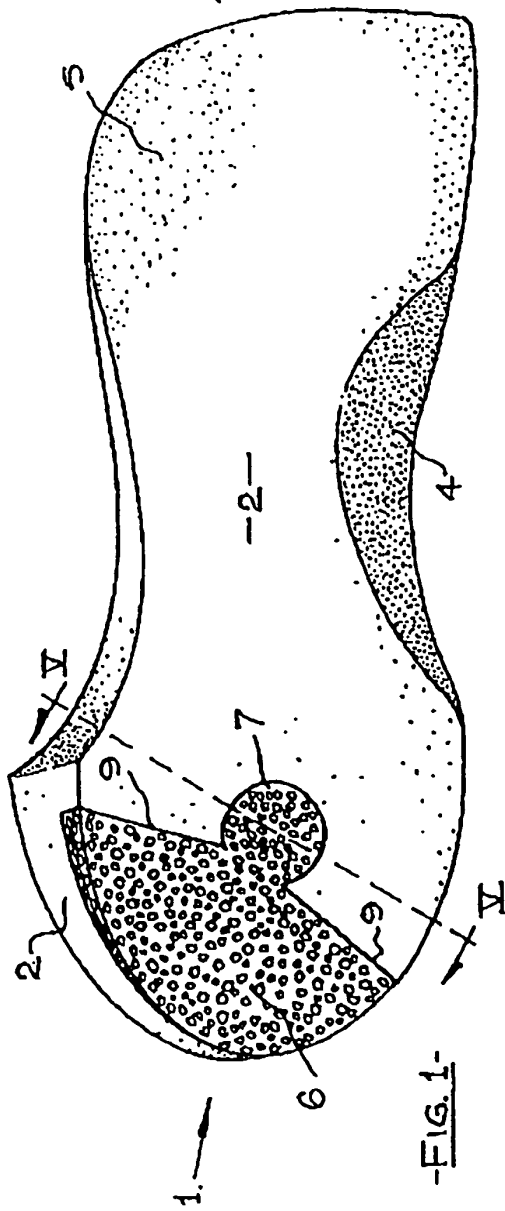
6. A moldable orthotic device as claimed in Claim 1 or Claim 2, wherein said shock-absorbing insert is formed from polyurethane foam having a density in the range  $30 - 50 \text{ kg/M}^3$ , the remainder of said device being formed from ethyl vinyl acetate having a density in the range  $150 - 350 \text{ kg/M}^3$ .

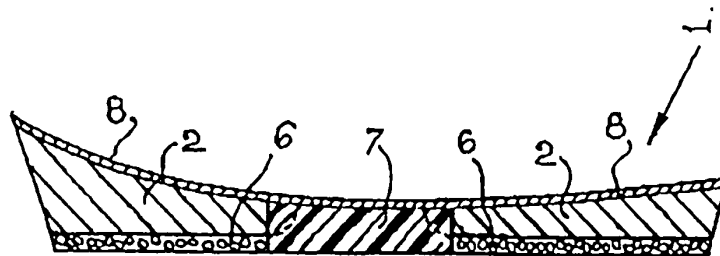
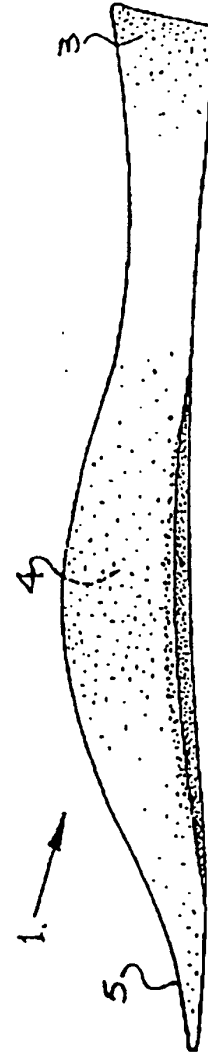
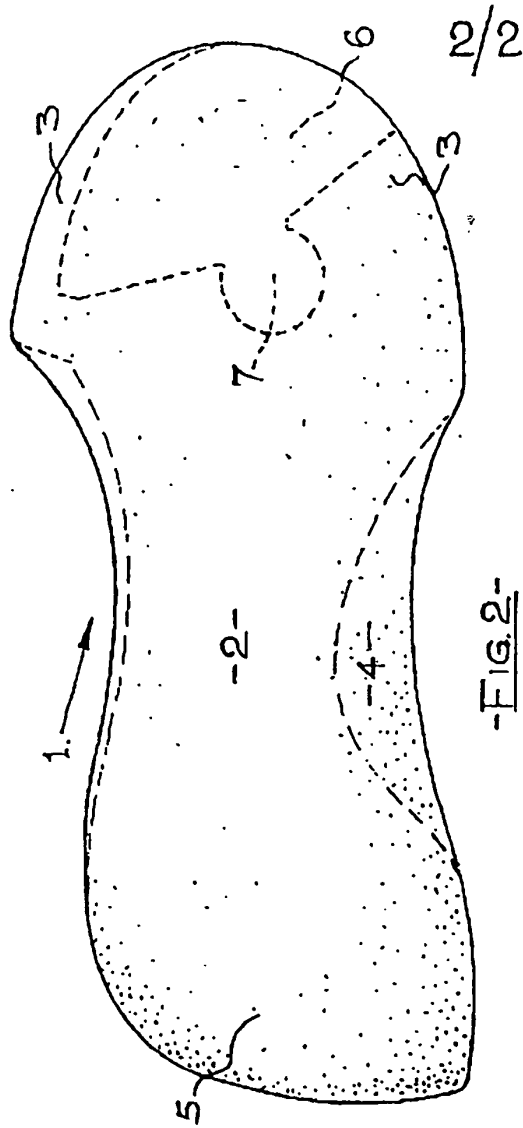
7. A moldable orthotic device as claimed in Claim 6, wherein the said remainder of said device is formed from ethyl vinyl acetate having a density of  $220 \text{ kg/M}^3$ .

8. A moldable orthotic device as claimed in Claim 1 or Claim 2, wherein the width of said device is the distance from the lateral aspect of the head of the fifth metatarsal to the longitudinal bisection of the first and second metatarsals; the arrangement being such that the shaft of the first metatarsal is able to plantarflex during the propulsive phase of a said patient's foot.

9. A moldable orthotic device as claimed in Claim 1 or Claim 2, wherein the outer edge of the said device is cut away laterally, to thereby improve the fitting of the device into a patient's shoe.

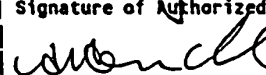
1/2





# INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International Application No. PCT/AU 91/00185

<b>I. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER</b> (if several classification symbols apply, indicate all) 6		
According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both National Classification and IPC		
Int. Cl. <sup>5</sup> A61F 5/14		
<b>II. FIELDS SEARCHED</b>		
Minimum Documentation Searched 7		
Classification System	Classification Symbols	
IPC	A61F 5/14, A43B 7/22	
Documentation Searched other than Minimum Documentation to the extent that such Documents are Included in the Fields Searched 8		
AU : IPC as above		
<b>III. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT</b> 9		
Category*	Citation of Document, <sup>11</sup> with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages 12	Relevant to Claim No 13
A	US,A, 4841648 (SHAFFER et al) 27 June 1989 (27.06.89) See column 4 lines 35-47 and Figure 1.	(1)
A	US,A, 4955 148 (PADILLA) 11 September 1990 (11.09.90) See column 3 line 43 - column 4 line 19 and Figure 1.	(1)
A	DE,A, 3506809 (KOCH) 4 September 1986 (04.09.86) See page 11 line 10 - page 13 line 14.	(1)
A	GB,A, 433037 (EHRlich) 30 July 1935 (30.07.35) See page 3 lines 118-123.	(1)
A	EP,A, 118319 (JOHN DREW (LONDON) LIMITED) 12 September 1984 (12.09.84) See page 4 line 11 - page 5 line 4.	(1)
(continued)		
<p>* Special categories of cited documents: 10</p> <p>"A" document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance</p> <p>"E" earlier document but published on or after the international filing date</p> <p>"L" document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)</p> <p>"O" document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means</p> <p>"P" document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed</p> <p>"T" later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention</p> <p>"X" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step</p> <p>"Y" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art.</p> <p>"G" document member of the same patent family</p>		
<b>IV. CERTIFICATION</b>		
Date of the Actual Completion of the International Search 11 July 1991 (11.07.91)		Date of Mailing of this International Search Report 24 July 91
International Searching Authority Australian Patent Office		Signature of Authorized Officer  A. HENDRICKSON

## FURTHER INFORMATION CONTINUED FROM THE SECOND SHEET

A	AJ,A, 23693/84 (PRITT) 2 August 1984 (02.08.84) See page 4 Line 14 - page 5 line 4.	(1)
A	GB,A, 419156 (DANIEL NEAL & SONS LIMITED) 7 November 1934 (07.11.34) See page 1 line 84 - page 2 line 10.	(1)

## V. [ ] OBSERVATIONS WHERE CERTAIN CLAIMS WERE FOUND UNSEARCHABLE 1

This international search report has not been established in respect of certain claims under Article 17(2)(a) for the following reasons:

1. [ ] Claim numbers ..., because they relate to subject matter not required to be searched by this Authority, namely:

2. [ ] Claim numbers , because they relate to parts of the international application that do not comply with the prescribed requirements to such an extent that no meaningful international search can be carried out, specifically:

3. [ ] Claim numbers ..., because they are dependent claims and are not drafted in accordance with the second and third sentences of PCT Rule 6.4 (a):

## VI. [ ] OBSERVATIONS WHERE UNITY OF INVENTION IS LACKING 2

This International Searching Authority found multiple inventions in this international application as follows:

1. [ ] As all required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant, this international search report covers all searchable claims of the international application.

2. [ ] As only some of the required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant, this international search report covers only those claims of the international application for which fees were paid, specifically claims:

3. [ ] No required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant. Consequently, this international search report is restricted to the invention first mentioned in the claims; it is covered by claim numbers:

4. [ ] As all searchable claims could be searched without effort justifying an additional fee, the International Searching Authority did not invite payment of any additional fee.

## Remark on Protest

- [ ] The additional search fees were accompanied by applicant's protest.  
[ ] No protest accompanied the payment of additional search fees.

ANNEX TO THE INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT ON  
INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION NO. PCT/AU 91/00185

This Annex lists the known "A" publication level patent family members relating to the patent documents cited in the above-mentioned international search report. The Australian Patent Office is in no way liable for these particulars which are merely given for the purpose of information.

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Patent Document  
Cited in Search  
Report

Patent Family Members

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US 4841648

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US 4955148

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DE 3506809

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EP 118319                      US 4563787

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AU 23693/84                      EP 115427                      JP 59144403

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END OF ANNEX